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CITY ITEMS.

Chronic Bronchitis.

The word Chronic, used to designate this disease, is intended to signify one of long continuance, or in contradistinction to acute Bronchitis, in which the disease runs a rapid course and is attended with fever usually of a high grade. It is a diseased or inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, and is characterized by a cough, hoarseness, and an increased secretion of mucous. It is also attended with more or less pain, or rather a pricking, tingling sensation, which oftentimes attracts little or no notice. The Bronchia commences at the root of the neck, and then branches into two parts, one part descending into each lung, where it is again divided into thousands of smaller tubes, which ramify every portion of the lungs, and carry the air to them. It is the lining of this Bronchia which is affected in Bronchitis, whether the disease be chronic or acute. The Bronchial glands in this disease are forced to an increased action, and an extra effort of nature is induced in order to overcome the disease; hence there is an increased discharge of mucous, sometimes tinged with blood, which oftentimes awakens considerable alarm in the person affected. Chronic Bronchitis may terminate either in an acute attack of bronchial inflamation, or in bronchial consumption, or even in *Pulmonary Consumption* by communicating the disease to the substance of the lungs. The disease in its beginning, is simple and easy of cure, but when allowed to get headway is often unmanageable, hard to control, and very destructive of human life. I believe that thousands of cases of bronchitis, as well as pulmonary consumption, have been hindered by the use of my PECTORAL STUFF, a medicine which I have prepared for the past twenty years. I have sold tens of thousands of bottles, and I know of very few cases where it has failed to do good. *It will cure recent coughs and colds in a few doses.* I do not know of any other medicine, now before the public for the purpose, which can at all compare with my "Pectoral Syrup." It is certified to by hundreds of our own citizens who have used it, and who cannot possibly be deceived with regard to its efficiency, and besides would have no interest in trying to deceive the public.

I have cured cases of Lung disease very often after they had been "given up"—very many cases, right here in Pittsburgh. In a small many cases of Pulmonary Consumption, I use other remedies besides my Pectoral Syrup. I am well aware that medicines to build up the constitution, such as tonics, and alteratives, are often, yes, almost in variably, necessary.

For this purpose I prepare a medicine called LUNG CURE, or *Pulmonary Restorative*, which is also a tonic, alterative and nutrient, and enables the system, by adding to the blood the elementary principles that it seems to require, and, at the same time, carrying out of it those morbid elements which tends to destructive lesions and unhealthy accumulations in any particular part, or organ—in this way it restores a healthy organism, and a renewal of the various functionaries of life and health follows in a proper order. A renewal of the wear and exhaustion of the animal organism; and disease, in the failure of it. All my remedies are sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. Consultation Rooms for Lung examinations 120 Penn street. Office hours from nine o'clock A. M., until four o'clock P. M.

Bill Shakspeare and Cassius.

"Let me have men about me that are fat, sleek headed men—Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look; such men are dangerous." So said Shakspeare. Now Cassius, like many another simpleton, was stupid because he knew not how to appreciate good living. If he were living to-day he would not be reproached because lean, for at Holtzheimer's Continental Saloon, he would repair like all sensible men do, and partake of the splendidly gotten up meals and be as sleek and fat as his tormentor. Cassius would appreciate Holtzheimer's bill of fare and would be one of the numerous patrons who throng this popular restaurant day and night. As Cassius is dead, we can only advise lean men like him to patronize no other restaurant than the Continental, next door to the Post office Fifth street, unless they want to keep lean and spare-boned.

To Housekeepers.

Good Tomatoes at 30 cents per can.
Strawberries at 40 cents.
Blackberries at 40 cents.
Peaches at 50 cents.
Peach Marmalade at 50 cents.
Peach Jam at 20 cents.
Good Raisins at 20 cents per pound.
Good Prunes at 25 cents per pound.
Good Currants at 22 cents per pound.
At 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.
GEO. BRAVEN.

Immense Attraction.

The great closing sale continues to draw great crowds, and goods are being sold at astonishing low prices, at No. 60 Fifth Street.

Must be Sold.

The entire stock of the Opera House Shoe Store, at whatever the goods will bring Call immediately for bargains.

Gents

French Calf Boots formerly selling for eight dollars, now being closed out for five dollars and a half at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Elegant Boots For Boys,

Selling for $2 that cost $2.25, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Great Sixty Day Sale.

Remember that this is the great week for bargains, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Immense Sacrifice.

Goods selling less than cost at the great closing out sale, No. 60 Fifth street.

A Great Bargain.

A splendid French Mirror for sale *cheap*, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

You Can Buy

98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Ben Wade will be elected President of the Senate, The Democrats will vote for Senator Doolittle, it is said.

A severe penalty against selling cigar stamps, when cancelled stamps upon them, have been put in the tax bill. The Government has been greatly defrauded by this practice.

The New York *Times* has private advices from San Domingo, leading it to believe that the mission of Assistant Secretary Seward to the West Indies was wholly successful, the object being a treaty with President Cabral, securing the long desired Bay of Samana as a naval station of the United States.

It is now understood that Governor Swann, of Maryland, will not resign, but will decline the United States Senatorship, giving his reasons to the Legislature in a day or two.

The report that General Grant is about to join the Sons of Temperance is denied in Washington, upon good authority. Governor Geary stated that the General proposed to do so, in a speech at the Harrisburg Temperance Convention.

Another of the Duncannon Iron Works robbers, has been arrested in Philadelphia. He gave the name of Frank Drane, and is now safely lodged in Jail at Harrisburg.

Governor Geary said to the Harrisburg Temperance Convention, that he had been a teetotaller all his life.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, February 27, 1867.

SENATE.

The following bills in place were read:

By Mr. Bigham: An act to annex a portion of Lower St. Clair township to the borough of Birmingham; also, an act to create a Board to erect public buildings in Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Graham: An act to vacate and sell the Methodist burial ground, in the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; also, a supplement relative to streets and sewers in Pittsburgh; also, an act giving additional power to the City Councils of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Brown, of Lawrence: An act relative to the publication of laws and legal advertisements in the Commonwealth.

By Mr. Searight: An act to incorporate the Brandy Camp Railroad.

By Mr. White: An act to incorporate the Enterprise Gas Coal Company.

The following bills were passed:

To create a Board to build public buildings in Pittsburgh.

To convert the grounds of Allegheny into a Public Park.

An act relating to the jail of Mercer county.

An act repealing the law relative to the collection of taxes in North Fayette and Robinson Townships, Allegheny county.

An act to establish a Law Library in Armstrong county.

A supplement to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad.

An act to empower the Courts to make election precincts in Allegheny county.

To allow Mercantile Appraisers in Allegheny county to charge the same fees allowed in other counties.

To confer on the Pittsburgh Forge Company the same privileges as the Jones and Nimick Manufacturing Company.

To establish a ferry over the Monongahela river at California, Washington county.

To erect a bridge over the Youghiogeny river, between Union Run and Taylor's Ford, Fayette county.

To incorporate the Boyd Farm and Petrolia Centre Bridge Company.

A supplement of the Tidioute Bridge Company.

To authorize the clerk of the Mayor of Pittsburgh to administer oaths.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Borough of Lawrenceville.

To authorize the Northonotary of Cambria county to keep an extension docket.

An act to authorize the Borough of Indiana to increase the rate of taxation for borough purposes.

Authorizing the Borough of West Elizabeth to increase taxation for borough purposes.

An act to incorporate the Union Iron Mills.

A supplement to the Pennsylvania Gas and Coal Company.

To incorporate the Pithole Gas and Water Company.

To authorize School Directors of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow money.

To authorize School Directors of Marshall township to apply surplus bounty tax to sc ool purposes.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Bridge Company.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Tarnpike Company.

The act relative to the Temperanceville and Noblestown Plank Road Company, was killed.

HOUSE.

The following bills in place, were read.

An act to repeal the fifth section of the act relating to roads and bridges in Lawrence county.

An act relating to the fares on certain passenger railroads in the county of Allegheny.

An act relating to the duties of the Treasurer of Lawrence county.

The afternoon session was taken up with the consideration of the supplement to the school law.

Speaker Glass moved to amend the bill by striking out the provision in the bill making a teacher's certificate invalid.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, February 27.—At the Temperance Convention this morning a resolution was adopted calling upon the medical profession to be careful in prescribing alcoholic drugs. A resolution was adopted urging the enactment of a law to prevent the sale of so-called bitters. Horace Greeley made a lengthy speech.

FROM EUROPE.

Movements of English Politicians.

THE ALEXANDRIA CASE IN THE B ITISH COURTS.

Garibaldi on a Visit to Venice.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

LONDON, February 27.—The party called Adalamut, under the leadership of Mr. Roebuck, have resolved to join their forces with the Liberals.

CASE OF THE ALEXANDRIA.

The English Court of Admiralty, in the case of the steamer Alexandria, which United States Consul Dudly recently commenced suit to recover, has required security for costs, thus indicating that the cause has been decided for the defendants. The final decision is reserved until the performance of this preliminary.

GARIBALDI AT VENICE.

VENICE, February 26.—Garribaldi arrived here yesterday and was greeted with the most unbounded enthusiasm.

REFORM IN FRANCE.

PARIS, February 27.—One of the reforms proposed by the Emperor, the abolishment of the address from the throne, is particularly unpopular. The Liberal party insist upon the preservation of this privilege.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE FRENCH COURTS.

In the French Court of Admiralty, in the case of the United States against Arman Fitz, the appeal of the United states against the decision giving payment into Court of a certain sum as security for the costs of suits, was again rejected.

SEARCH OF BAGGAGE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, February 27.—The French Government officially announce that they will not relinquish the right to search the baggage of all foreigners arriving in France.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 27.—*Noon.*—Consols 91, Erie 37¾; Illinois Central 77¾—5-20s 75¼.

LIVERPOOL, February 26.—*Noon.*—Cotton dull and inactive; Middling Uplands quoted at ½ higher; sales at 13¼. Tallow unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, February 27—*Evening.*—The Cotton market has been a little more active; sales 8,000 bales; the prices quoted are 1/64 to Orleans, and 13¼d for uplands. Breadstuffs dull. Corn, at 37s for mixed western. Provisions unchanged. Bacon, at 51s 9 cwt for middles. Lard, at 50s 3d 9 cwt, for American. Produce—Linseed oil, at 38s, Rosin 5s 6 for pigs.

LONDON, February 27—*Evening.*—Consols, 91; Erie shares, 36¾, Illinois Central, 76¾; 5-20 bonds, 73¾.

FRANKFORT, February 27—*Evening.*—Five-twenties 76¾.

PARIS, February 27—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds 82¾.

FROM JAPAN.

The Colorado Steam Packet at Yokohama—Another Japanese Embassy Coming to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27.—Advices from Japan confirm the arrival of the steamship Colorado at Yokohama, January 25d. Great activity prevailed at Yokohama in rebuilding the burnt district of the town.

A Japanese embassy of five persons and suite, will proceed to Washington on the return trip of the Colorado, on a tour of inspection of the navy yards, vessels, implements of war, etc.

The American Minister had returned to Nagasaki, after an absence of four weeks.

The United States ship Wyoming, in passing through the inland seas of Japan, was everywhere cordially received.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report on the New Orleans Custom House.

PROBABLE REJECTION OF GEN. DIX AS MINISTER TO FRANCE.

Adjournment of the Supreme Court To-Day.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1867.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on the New Orleans Riots, who were instructed to inquire into the alleged frauds in the New Orleans Custom House, have made a report on the latter branch, in which they say they decided not to attempt an investigation of matters concerning which no information had been given them, or into occurrences said to have transpired at so remote a date as 1862, but confined their action to that part of the resolution which regarded the appointments in the Custom House. The conclusions at which the Committee arrived are,

First, That the Collector, Mr. Kellogg, has not made appointments of persons who, he had reason to believe had been in any way connected with the rebel service.

Second, That it does not appear that Mr. Kellogg deemed it his duty to inquire, and that he had not, in fact, inquired, as to the antecedents of applicants for office with reference to their connection with the Federal or Rebel service.

Third, That removals had been made, some of which were quite recent, of persons employed in the Custom House, when it appeared that they had been actually engaged in rendering aid during the rebellion to the rebel cause.

Fourth, That great and continued care should be taken in the appointment of officers whose duty it is to protect the Government against frauds upon the internal revenue laws, that, to this end, no doubtful or known friends of the Government should be appointed to office.

Fifth, Such care has been uniformly taken in all the appointments of the Custom House, Representative Boyer, one of the Committee, does not unite with the majority in this portion.

Sixth, That the effect of the examination and inquiry made by the Committee will be to cause the removing from office and the not retaining of the parties now in office, and in the appointments hereafter to be made.

Seventh, That it is not expedient at this time to recommend to the House of Representatives any action concerning appointments to office in the Custom House at New Orleans.

The Collector in a letter to the Committee, says of the 292 employed in the Custom House, 77 have served in the United States army, 17 in the navy, and 28 have been connected with the army—as clerks, or nearly fifty per cent. of the entire number. All the regular appointees have taken the oath required by law. Some persons who had served in the rebel army, obtained appointments under cover of the test oath, but whenever discovered were promptly removed. Some of the appointees, in the paragraph taxing woolen rags, &c. twelve cents per pound, came up.

The amendments was agreed to.

The amendment to strike out of the Senate's substitute the words "and on woolen rocks or shearings of pulled cloth, the duty shall be three cents per pound," was agreed to.

The amendments relative to woolen cloths, bunting, dress goods, carpets, oil cloths and dress silks, were adopted.

On the amendment increasing the tax on manufactured flax from 15 to 20 per ton, Mr. SCHENCK moved to increase it to 25, and subsequently to $100, both rejected.

After debate, in which the members of the East and West were interlocked by members from each section, Mr. SCHENCK moved to increase the tax to $40. Adopted by a vote of 50 to 43.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to increase the duty on hemp from $20 per ton, and Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to increase it to $80.

A similar debate ensued, which was finally terminated by the rising of the Committee.

The Committee has disposed of but forty-five of the amendments of the Ways and Means Committee.

Evening Session.—Mr. SCHENCK reported back from the Military Committee the Senate bill to provide for a temporary increase in the pay of officers of the army, with some amendments. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill, having ordered the debate to be closed on the pending paragraph. All amendments to the paragraph were rejected, and the duty on flax adopted as reported by the Committee.

During the debate on the amendment to increase the duty on horse shoes Mr. STEVENS suggested that if the friends of the tariff would hold their tongues and not talk so much, there would be some chance of having the bill passed, but not otherwise. (Laughter.)

After having reached the 82d amendment, leaving still 193 to be considered, the Committee rose.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would, to-morrow, try to press the tariff bill to its final vote.

THE KINGDOM OF CANADA.

Mr. RAYMOND asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the establishment in the immediate proximity of the United States of a powerful monarchy, under institutions which cannot be regarded otherwise than as being hostile to peace and menacing to the safety of the republic, and requesting the President to inform the House how far any negotiations have been made by this Government against the proposed consolidation of all the British North American provinces into a single power, under the imperial rule of an English prince, and whether the consent of this government has been given in any way to the consummation of that project.

Mr. CONKLING objected.

Mr. RAYMOND moved to suspend the rules, on the latter being taken there was no quorum in the house. The resolution remains as unfinished business, to come up to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Fenian News from Ireland—Its Effect on the New York Circles—Return of Vanderbilt—Bennett—Sale of Missouri Railroads.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Report says a Fenian envoy has arrived from Ireland, who says the English statements that the rebellion is ended are false; that the uprising was general in the counties of Kerry, Dublin and Tipperary. The organization is strong-er than ever. The soldiers in the garrison of four hundred men who served in this country during the rebellion. As to defections in the British army, he says, "Our commissions," so that the clause should read "and upon wool of the first class, imported unwashed, shall pay three cents per pound." markets of the country, whence exported to the United States, excluding charges, shall be as follows:

Mr. ALLISON opposed the amendment as having the effect of reducing the duty on wool. The amendment was rejected.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, numbering from twenty to thirty, were adopted.

The Senate Paris Exposition bill, appropriating $2,000, has been ordered to be reported by the Appropriation Committee. It is doubtful whether it can pass the House.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1867.

SENATE.

NAVAL CADETS.

The bill relative to the navy, passed with an amendment, reducing the number of cadets at large from twenty-five to ten.

CHANGE OF JURISDICTION.

The act to amend an act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State to United States Courts was passed.

LANDS FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill granting a portion of the military reservation in Kansas for railroad purposes. Pending its consideration the morning hour expired.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTE BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the compound interest note bill was taken up. The question was on the Senate substitute for the House bill. The bill, as passed by the House, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the compound interest notes with a new issue of legal tender notes, not to exceed $100,000,000. For this the Senate Finance Committee proposes, as a substitute, the bill passed by the Senate a couple of months ago, authorizing the redemption of maturing compound interest notes, with a funding of them, at 6 per cent. interest. The substitution of the senate bill was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following amendment from the Finance Committee: "That no National Bank shall pay, or receive, interest on any portion of its reserve, when deposited in any other National Bank, and compound interest notes shall not be held, or held as part of their reserve fund, after the first of July next."

This was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

BILL RELATING TO VALID CERTAIN PROCLAMATIONS.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported from the Committee on Judiciary, without amendment, the House bill declaring valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President, and acts done in pursuance thereof, or under his order, in the suppression of the late rebellion against the United States.

VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported adversely on the House bill amendatory of the "act declaring the officer who shall act as President of the United States in case of vacancy in the office, both of President and Vice President," and moved its postponement for the reason that there was not sufficient time for the House bill during the present session. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the omnibus appropriation bill, and it was read.

The Finance Committee recommended several amendments of no public importance, and one striking out the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and authorizing the election by the Senate of a superintendent thereof.

Mr. WADE opposed the latter amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN thought it out of place in an appropriation bill.

Mr. WADE said the Commissioner of Public Buildings had charge of the Capitol building. If any difficulty occurred between the President and Congress while an officer had charge of the Capitol under the appointment of the President, it might lead to a great deal of inconvenience. He thought it very important that the man having charge of the Capitol should be a man friendly to Congress.

Mr. HOWARD said he should vote against striking out the section, because he thought the appointment ought to be vested in the Senate.

Messrs. SHERMAN and WILLIAMS spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS doubted the right of Congress to elect a Commissioner of Public Buildings. He proposed, in place of the House proposition, a section, that the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings is hereby abolished, and, until otherwise provided, the duties of that office shall be performed by the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Mr. WADE contended for the House proposition. There have been threats of violence against Congress by the organs and sympathizers of the President, and the President had never done anything to contradict these statements. This being the case, Congress ought to surround itself with its friends.

Mr. HOWARD spoke in similar view.

After further debate, the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently took a recess.

STATUTE TO GEN. SCOTT.

Evening Session.—Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution passed by the House at its last session, directing the Secretary of War to contract for the erection of an equestrian statue in bronze to the memory of Gen. Winfield Scott. it is to be made by Henry K. Brown, of Newburg, New York, of cannon captured in the Mexican war, and at a cost not exceeding $30,000. The resolution was amended so as to read "to be placed in Franklin Square, Washington City, or some other place to be designated by the Secretary of War." Passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the miscelaneous appropriation bill resumed.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. Edmonds to substitute for the section abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, &c., a section abolishing the office and imposing its duties upon a competent Civil Engineer to be appointed by the President, at an annual compensation of $4,000, adopted.

The Finance Committee recommend the adoption of a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay such Assistant Assessors as were actually employed in the collection of internal revenue in the rebel States, prior to August 1st, 1866, compensation at a rate prescribed by law.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN explained the circumstances under which these men were employed.

Mr. SUMNER said the Secretary of the Treasury was guilty of an illegal act; nay more, of a crime. He violated the law in appointing men who could not take the oath. He denounced the Secretary as having been guilty of a falsehood, in saying there were no loyal men in those localities who could hold the office.

Mr. SHERMAN said this language was unparliamentary; it was ungentlemanly; it was false; it ought not have been uttered in the Senate.

The debate was continued at great length, Mr. FESSENDEN defending the Secretary of the Treasury against the attacks of Mr. Sumner.

Mr. WILSON offered a substitute for the pending resolution declaring that in appointing Assessors, persons who could not take the oath, the Secretary of the Treasury acted in violation of the law; but the persons appointed, being guilty of no offense, are entitled in equity to compensation, and authorizing the Secretary to pay them.

After further debate, the Senate, at 11:46, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE "HOLE IN THE WALL."

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, proposals are to be received for renting the restaurant attached to the House, the proceeds to go to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the naval appropriation bill, the total of which is $62,299,309.

On motion of Mr. KUYKENDALL ten thousand dollars was appropriated for a naval station at Mound City, Illinois.

After some further amendment, the bill passed.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The SPEAKER presented the annual report of the Smithsonian Institute. Ordered to be printed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill. The Ways and Means amendments to the Senate amendments were disposed of as follows:

The amendments numbered from twenty to thirty-four inclusive, relating to flax, (omitting the words "at the last point of place" &c., so as to leave the valuation depend upon that in the principal markets in the country.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend amendment, number twenty as reported by Ways and Means Committee, by "commissions," so that the clause should read "and upon wool of the first class, imported unwashed, shall pay three cents per pound." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the omnibus appropriation bill, and it was read.

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After further debate, the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently took a recess.

STATUTE TO GEN. SCOTT.

Evening Session.—Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution passed by the House at

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

NATIONAL BANK STOCK.

Important Decision in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Are Shares of Stock in National Banks Liable to Taxation?

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on Monday, at Philadelphia, decided that the shares in National banks are subject to State taxation in the hands of the shareholders. Judge Agnew delivered the opinion of the Court; Chief Justice Woodward dissented, stating that he had considered the subject carefully, and the more he examined it, the more he was convinced that it was his duty to declare his dissent. All tax laws should be strictly construed against the Government. Justice Strong was not present at the argument. We annex the opinion of Mr. Justice Agnew:

William Mutzer vs. the County of Montgomery. Error to C. P. of Montgomery County.

Opinion by Agnew J. Are the shares of stock in the National banks liable, in the hands of the stockholders, to a State tax? This is the question in the stated case and it presents two points.

I. Is the taxation provided for in the State law?

II. Is it forbidden by the act of Congress.

The 32d section of the act of 29th April, 1864, provides for the taxation of debts, accounts, stocks in incorporated and unincorporated associations and public loans. The leading intent of the law seems to be to reach money in every form of investment. With this guide to interpretation, the meaning of the stock clause is plain: "Also, all shares of stock in any bank, institution, or company now or *hereafter* incorporated by, or in pursuance of, any law of this Commonwealth, or of any other State or government." It is true, that there were no National banks when the act was passed, but its operation was made prospective. Unless, therefore, we deny that the United States are a government, we must say that corporations created under an act of Congress are incorporated in pursuance of the law of another government. Those existing under the laws of other States are provided for in terms, and the expression "any other government" must be confined to foreign governments, if not applicable to that of the United States. But this would be to interpolate the word "foreign" contrary to the main intent of the act. Capital would be much more likely to run into National banks created by the United States than into foreign investments. Thus an immense amount of pecuniary capital in the hands of the wealthy would escape taxation, if the "government" be forced out of its natural signification. Looking at the attempt to reach all kinds of money investments, we should be slow to allow legislative mark by restricting the subject of taxation to shares in foreign institutions.

In the 33d section provision is expressly made for the mode of collecting the State tax upon stocks of corporations created by any law of the Commonwealth, and the payment directly from the corporation into the treasury of the Commonwealth. This mode is somewhat varied, and is now supplied by the act of 1865, 16 April. But this proceeding being confined to the corporations of this State, and not reaching those of other States, governed by the 32d section of the act of 1864 remains operative upon the shares of stockholders in the institutions of the latter class, whether the association in Allegheny County or Shoemaker, 1 Grant, 35, is not applicable to the stock in our own State banks.

The general law of 1850 and the supplement of 1852, as to State bank taxation, providing for the exemption of the shares of the stockholders from taxation other than for State purposes, it was held in that case that such stock was exempt from taxation for county purposes. But that does not touch the case before us. The shares of the banks and other corporations of other States and governments are taxable by the tax assessed under the 32d section of the act of 1864.

It is equally clear that the shares in National banks have been, by express provision in the forty-first section of the National Banking law of 31 June, 1864, left open to State taxation as a part of the personal estate of the holder; provided, the rate of taxation does not exceed that assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State, and does not exceed the rate imposed by the State upon her own State banks. The language of the 41st section of the act of Congress says Justice Nelson is so explicit and positive as scarcely to call for judicial construction. The State statute makes no discrimination in the rate of assessments or of repugnance to the provisions of the forty-first section. It is, therefore, not necessary to call the decisions of a superior Court before us, to say more on this branch of the subject.

The enabling act of 1865 applies to the banks which availed themselves of its provisions. There are several State banks which did not, among them the old Bank of Pittsburgh, which has not yet resumed specie payments, and yet remains a State bank. But even had all the banks of this Commonwealth gone into liquidation under the Federal law, leaving no State bank in existence, the law for taxing State banks would still remain, and would apply to any State bank which might arise. The question is not whether a subject of the tax may chance to be found. But it is sufficient that the law stands unrepealed, and we know of at least one remaining State bank.

The judgment is therefore affirmed.

In Difficulties.

Mrs. Mary Dalihan, living in the Ninth ward, is the proprietor of some property on Pike Street, and Mrs. Catherine Leeson is her tenant. Yesterday, Mrs. Leeson appeared before Alderman Lynch and made information against her landlady for assault and battery, stating that Mrs. D. assailed her with violent blows on the side of the head, knocking her down. Mrs. Dalihan was arrested, and stated in self-justification, that the property claim of Mrs. Leeson between herself and her tenant was the fact that the latter committed depredations on the tenement house, breaking several panes of glass out of the windows. She, therefore, made information against Mrs. Leeson for malicious mischief. Mrs. Leeson denied that the breaking of the windows was the commencement of hostilities, but said that her landlady took the initial step in an unwarrantable manner, by forcibly entering her domicil without just cause or excuse, and throwing her furniture into the street, said furniture consisting, as we are informed, of a bundle of straw, and a candle box partly full of coal. She therefore made information against the landlady for forcible entry and detainer. Not satisfied with this amount of retribution, Mrs. Leeson repaired to Alderman Swearingen's office, and there made information against Mrs. Dalihan, for another assault and battery, alleging that the defendant struck her on the head with a broomstick. Both defendants, on all charges before both magistrates, were held to bail for a further hearing.

Another Alderman's Office Marriage

On Tuesday evening Kate Heartnott, living in the Sixth ward, made information for affiliation before Alderman Taylor, against John Carrol. John was arrested, and in default of bail was committed to jail for a further hearing yesterday afternoon. At the appointed time the parties were again before the magistrate for a final disposition of the affair. After some preliminary discussion, Miss Heartnott expressed her readiness to settle the difficulty by matrimony. John demurred but finally consented, and the ceremony began. The groom was not ready with his responses as he might have been, but eventually, with some prompting, he got through the ceremony. It is stated that the intimacy between the parties commenced in Ireland, and that they came over in the same ship. He promised to marry the girl at Queenstown, but she refused to marry until she got to her cousin's in New York. On reaching New York he refused, and the marriage was not solemnized until yesterday, as stated. Immediately after the ceremony John left his bride, in apparent disgust, thus proving that he had his heart-not in the marriage. The parties had scarcely left the office, when a girl came and made information against John for fornication and bastardy. A warrant was issued. He will hardly marry himself out of this scrape.

Deserter Committed.

—Some weeks ago Capt. Smith of the Thirty-third street recruiting rendezvous enlisted a man named Charles Kohlbecher very soon became dissatisfied, and on a day or two deserted. Efforts were made to capture Kohlbecher, and every pursuit until yesterday, when he returned to the city and delivered himself up to Maj. Dickey of the 13th street rendezvous. Maj. Dickey committed him to jail until such time as he can be sent to camp.

An Obstructed Fire-Plug.

—The attention of the proper authorities is respectfully called to the condition of the fire-plug on Penn Street, between Morris and Morton. A large heap of stones is piled about it so as to obstruct it most effectually. Should there be occasion to use the plug it would be found quite impracticable, as it could not be got at for the stones. They should be removed immediately.

Pork Packer.

—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of James Lippincott, Pork Packer, 23 Seventh street. He has now a large stock of sugar cured hams, dried beef, breakfast bacon, shoulders and sides, and choice lard, lard oil and mill grease, which will be sold at the most favorable market rates. Give him a call and examine his prices.

The Allegheny Common Grounds.

Having given place to communications on both sides of the subject of improving the Allegheny Commons, notwithstanding the crowded state of our columns, since the subject itself is one of considerable interest to the whole community, and because of the intellectual and social character of the writers—all of whom are citizens of Allegheny—we had intended to decline publishing anything further on the subject. We however, abate this intention, in publishing to-day the article signed "Bismark." We do this in deference to the author and in order to give the benefit of the last word to the side which is opposed to our own views:

ALLEGHENY COMMONS.

This valuable heritage is proposed to be wrested from the rightful proprietors by the same hands it was proposed to absord the entire city, its corporation and Commons within the bowels of Pittsburgh. The whole project of converting the Commons, at the trifling expense of $200,000, into pleasure grounds for wives and children, has its origin and advocates over the river or with those whose entire business capital is invested there. This is the avowal of one of its advocates, in the GAZETTE, who compliments the two cities by saying the *sister* cities have a more "horrid record of crime than any other in the country." So far as Allegheny is intended in this atrocious imputation it is simply untrue, and however much some of us are disposed to contribute to the enjoyment of their "wives and daughters," by providing pleasure grounds for their recreation, we repudiate all sisterly relationship in the "catalogue of crime," with such neighbors, as the criminal record of the County Grand Jury fully testifies.

This slanderous imputation we denounce and repel, having its origin outside of Allegheny. No citizen having daily knowledge of events occurring within her borders, would have the audacity to rank high-est among the most peaceful, sober and moral communities of the land we live in, and from which we challenge comparison on the allegation that funds are to be raised to the tune of $200,000, not by taxation at all, but by *assessment*. We would inquire by what process taxation usually proceeds, if not by assessment. This is a wonderful discovery indeed, and reminds one of

"Rowley's method to reform his times,"

Resolved to visit foreign climes."

And now by way of pacification on this subject, why should not this Committee, so generous in the appropriation of the people's money, confine itself to the improvement of public grounds, or drive for the worldly and fashionable, go a step further and apply one-half of the same or $20,000 to the erection of an Opera House or Theatre for their wives and daughters. This one would be altogether and application of taxes, as the other, if either, can be legalized by a tax liberal construction. Then we would caution the Representatives of this city to consider carefully before authorizing any "assessment" to be forced upon the City of Allegheny, and arrest this iniquitous project of taxation, or assessment, as it is called, and the bestowal of contracts for the same, to the exclusion of those upon contractors who may in the end prove to be some of themselves, should they be disposed to become bidders for the work. We undertake to say, with emphasis, it is not an Allegheny project. The people were not consulted in the matter, there is not even nor a single petition proposed, the question originating solely in a committee of five, some of whom have their entire business transacted over the river, and are in full sympathies, for where our temporal treasures are there are our hearts also, and disposed to be subject to the "sober second thought of the people, Councils and final action of the Legislature, should our members see fit to bring it before that body.

Dismissing the subject to the wisdom and better thought of the Councils, the people, and final action of the Legislature, should our representatives see fit to bring it before that body, we would ask them to pause, under the reflection that the debt of this city, in addition to the other municipalities, is at this day within a very small fraction of $20,000.

In all reasonable conscience is not this a sum large enough to impose on the citizens, but must we, at the bidding of a small combination, run up and deal out the quarters of a million dollars, as heretofore referred to by your correspondent, is actually a levy upon the county, call it assessment or taxation as you will?

"BISMARK."

Common Pleas Court.

Before Judge Mellon.

Rosanna Hoffman vs. Michael Gohier. Action to recover for services as a domestic for the period of eight years. Before reported. The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $414, being at the rate of about $1.00½ per week. The jury probably took into consideration the fact that plaintiff had with her during her employment two of her children, and made allowance for their keeping. Kirkpatrick and Allison for plaintiff. John R. Large contra.

James K. Kerr vs. Nathaniel B. Hogg. Trespass on account for amount of bill rendered. The plaintiff is a chinaware merchant of Philadelphia, and averred in his writ that on the 29th day of May, 1865, the defendant, a resident of this county, purchased (or ordered) sets of china and glassware, which he desired decorated in a certain manner. Nothing definite was agreed upon as to the time of delivery, plaintiff declining to fix a date and only agreeing to have the articles ordered finished as soon as possible. Subsequently the defendant declined upon plaintiff, and refused to take the articles ordered by him from the plaintiff. Upon this refusal the plaintiff rendered the defendant a bill, held the goods subject to his order, and brought suit to attach. D. W. & S. Bell for pla

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867.

We yield a great portion of our space to-day to the publication of the annual report of Mr. JOHN McCARGO, the efficient and capable City Controller. The statistical information contained in the report will be of much interest to the city reader and all interested in the receipts and expenditures of our municipal government.

FACING THE INEVITABLE.

That the fears of the President have been alarmed is apparent from his negotiations with Republican members of Congress to ward off impeachment. It is to be presumed the President understands his own case, and knows what acts of his have been in contravention of his duty. His consciousness on this head may be pretty accurately measured by the efforts he makes to avoid an investigation.

But the President is engaged in another negotiation, which promises larger results both for himself and the country. He is reported to have tendered the post of Secretary of State to Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and that of Postmaster General to Mr. HORACE GREELEY. If he has really made these tenders, they are the most sensible and the most hopeful acts of his administration. The people, at the elections last autumn, unmistakably decided against him and his policy. As a ruler of a free people, it was incumbent on him to note the fact, and shape his course accordingly. If he had been wise, he would have met Congress in December as admonished by the ballot boxes. His pride and obstinacy conspired to prevent him. Acting in a representative capacity, he should have subordinated his individual opinions to the will of the many, as contemplated by the fundamental principles of the government, and there he would easily and gracefully have escaped the unpleasant dilemma in which his egotism involved him. Had he thus put himself into agreement with the people, he would have avoided uncomfortable collisions with their representatives, and would have hastened the reconstruction of the Union. He missed that opportunity; but now seems disposed to make some amends for his folly.

Mr. ANDREW and Mr. GREELEY are able and honest men. They have their individualities, as all men have who have capabilities enough to distinguish them from the mass. All through the war they acted unflinchingly on the loyal side. Both belong to that section of the religious world known as Liberal. Having strong and clear conceptions of ideas in theologic, as of other matters, their religious views overlap and run into their conceptions and methods of dealing with political problems. If they were shallow and insincere men, this would not be the case. Their ideas would fit them loosely as a morning gown, and would be dropped off entirely to suit temporary circumstances. Being what they are, they declared at an early period for Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage, and have held there, one of them certainly, at the loss of a United States Senatorship. The willingness to incur such sacrifices is good bail that they who make them are to be trusted under all circumstances.

But neither Mr. ANDREW nor Mr. GREELEY have disclosed any disposition to separate from the Republican party. On the contrary, they have been faithful and efficient in adhering to that party. Not failing to urge their individual opinions, they have constantly deferred to the judgment of the party. There is no probability that either of them will accept without such stipulations as will ensure a reasonable degree of concord between the Executive and Congress.

As for Mr. SEWARD and Mr. RANDALL, there is a failing, reaching almost to universality, that their usefulness in the public service ended some time ago, and that the best thing they can do is to sink back into private life, the more speedily the better.

HEMLOCK BARK AND LUMBER.

In the early times a wide district of country situated north and northeast of the Blue Mountains, and drained by the Delaware and its affluents, was timbered in large part with pine and hemlock. The latter had little or no market value. Pine was a resource for getting money, and was first seized upon. It was literally exhausted at prices seldom rising above $6 a thousand for boards at Philadelphia; which was barely sufficient to keep the lumbermen in a condition bordering on savagery.

When there was no more pine, hemlock began slowly to appreciate. At last hemlock boards and scantling rose in market somewhat above the rates at which the pine had been sold; but for two or three years before the Rebellion broke out there was a relapse, and hemlock sunk to $4 50, and even considerably less.

There was one relief to the lumbermen meanwhile. At first, there was no market, or very little, in all that country, for hemlock bark. The tanneries by which New York was mainly supplied, were located in Greene and Schoharie counties, and had not yet exhausted the territories by which they were respectively fed. Some twenty years ago, bark began to fail them, and one by one they were forced to emigrate. They came over into the district tributary to the Erie Railway, some in New York and others in Pennsylvania. Here they established tanneries of altogether unprecedented magnitude, and have already slaughtered most of the hemlock in their reach. Some of these tanneries have now no more than a two years supply of bark at command; scarcely one of them a supply reaching beyond seven or eight years of full business. Latterly in these counties the bark has become of more value than the timber, though hemlock sawed stuff has grown as high as sixteen dollars a thousand at Philadelphia and New York. Hemlock lands, as a matter of course, have rapidly increased in price, and many extraordinary speculations have been made.

It becomes a question of importance to determine where these tanneries will locate when forced again to emigrate. From Northumberland, along the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, almost to Erie county, is a region well supplied with hemlock, and now conveniently accessible to the seaboard by rail. This hemlock district extends from the northern border down into the midland counties. It is destined soon to experience a friendly invasion of swarming tanners, and a great enhancement in the value of wild lands. Ten years will suffice to produce astonishing results in this respect, unless some inventive genius shall, in the interim, effectually contrive a process to supersede leather in commerce.

At various times experiments have been made to concentrate tannin, so as to lessen the cost of transportation; the idea being to carry the tannin to the hides, rather than the hides to the tannin. A good deal of concentrated tannin, brought from India, is used in England; but in this country no marked success has attended these efforts. Unless further trials shall lead to improved processes, the hides will continue to be sent to the hemlock forests, the cost of transportation both ways being added to the cost of leather in the great markets.

Some speculation has been excited at different periods, in view of the use and destruction of timber, and the almost total neglect, as yet, to plant forests, as to what will be done for leather when the primitive supply of bark shall be exhausted. Such speculations are about as premature and idle as serious conjectures about coal when the deposits of that material shall be used up. So far, a comparatively few counties have furnished the bulk of the leather used by the American people. Between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans are immeasurable forests of oak and hemlock, which untold generations will be required to consume. True, a considerable portion of these forests do not yield a bark so rich in tanning as to make the manufacture of sole leather by means of it easy and rapid. But, after abating these deficient forests, enough remain to render it unnecessary to consider what sources of supply may be available when these shall be gone.

INSURANCE.

The larger part of the Insurance Companies of this country seem to have fallen upon evil times. They report unprecedented losses. In many instances not only the accumulated savings, but the capital stock, has been absorbed. A convention of delegates from various Companies has been held with a view to devising and applying a remedy.

The unanimous confession seems to be that the whole business has been done in a reckless manner. A few years ago some of the more popular companies made prodigious gains. Competition was stimulated. New companies were started by the score. Properties were insured beyond their value, thus extending encouragement to dishonesty and incendiarism. A succession of heavy conflagrations has brought on a collapse. Many of the firmest companies are cancelling outstanding policies upon manufacturing and mercantile establishments. And, it is now proposed to increase the rates of insurance, so as to cover the losses in the future, and pretty surely leave a surplus after providing for reasonable dividends.

Upon dwelling houses, both in town and country, it is safe to say the rates heretofore charged have paid well enough upon strictly rural residences. The ratio of profit has been large beyond reason. The same is true of village residences. It is not difficult to find villages in which, in comparatively a few years, a hundred thousand dollars has been paid for insurance on this class of buildings, and in which the losses have been insignificant or none whatever. Indeed, it is hard work to find a village in which the facts are not about as stated. Even including store properties in rural districts and villages, the fair presumption is that large profits have been realized. In other words, the country has been steadily assessed to pay for losses in cities; and it is quite probable that in remodelling the scale of charges this inequality will not be expunged.

A quarter of a century ago, it was hard to find a mercantile establishment, even in New York, that was selling a million dollars worth of goods a year. Now, the annual sales of single houses reach from twenty to forty millions. Stocks are proportioned to the amount of business done. Hence, when one of these mammoth establishments is consumed, the aggregate loss is startling.

This difficulty is aggravated by the character of much of the material used in erecting these mammoth ware-houses. However, the exterior may be garnished with iron, red sand-stone, or marble, the interior is almost entirely of wood. Fires originating within the building, find fuel as dry and nearly as abundant as though the structure was altogether of wood. Generally the walls are so thin that when the wood-work, and the combustible goods, become thoroughly ignited, they oppose weak resistance to the spread of the flames into adjoining buildings.

What the Insurance Companies ought to do is to graduate their charges fairly, according to the different sorts of risks, making each carry its own burdens. The tendency of this discrimination, which is just in itself, would be to improve the quality of the buildings in which the larger risks are necessarily located, and so lessen losses by fire.

THE St. Louis Democracy have declared that every white male in the State of sound mind and lawful age, has a right to vote, and should exercise that right at all hazards. This is decidedly revolutionary.

THERE are twenty tanneries in Milwaukee, which together produce nearly two millions of dollars worth of leather.

FARO is the popular game in Detroit. It costs as much to learn it there as in New York.

—Mr. Kavanagh, the armless and legless M. P. from Ireland, excited great curiosity on his first appearance in the House, on the 6th instant. The Hon. member entered the House from the direction of the Speaker's private apartments, seated in a library chair, the mechanism of which is so contrived that he can wheel himself with ease to any point he wishes to reach. The large copy of the Testament used in administering the oaths to members was managed—one cannot use the word handled—by Mr. Kavanagh without the least difficulty, and he wrote his name with as much quickness and apparent ease as any of his fellow members of Parliament. The process was as follows: The clerk handed to Mr. Kavanagh a pen with a handle of the length to which he is accustomed. The Hon. member clasped the handle between what represent his arms, and, steadying it by putting the end into his mouth, guided the pen over the parchment with singular fluency and steadiness.

—The Cleveland *Leader* "thusly" replies to a banter: "'Mack,' smarting under the lashing administered to him by the *Leader*, a few days since, made a tame reply in one of his letters in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and offered to put up one hundred or two hundred dollars that he could prove the assertion branded by us as falsehood. He is perfectly safe in making the offer, for when the *Leader* bets, its editors prefer to deal with their peers, and not with a convicted liar and slanderous little penny-a-liner like him."

—Nine hundred and eighty-nine love-letters were produced in evidence in a breach of promise case in Liverpool, recently.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Dr. Howe will soon leave Boston for Greece.

—The pirate Semmes was in Memphis last week.

—The only shares that are sure to run up all right—plowshares.

—The King and Queen of Denmark celebrate their silver wedding next May.

—New York revenue officers have got to that point where they take whisky quite regularly.

—Brick Pomeroy stigmatizes General Butler as "political carrion." Brick is ambitious to be known as the buzzard that eats it.

—Newspapers have risen so rapidly in Venice since it has been released from Austrian rule, that the type founders of Milan cannot supply the printing offices fast enough.

—The United States is about to send to the Paris Exposition an elaborately finished case of coins in gold and silver, such as were formerly called money in this country.

—The statements of Artemus Ward's illness have called forth a letter from Mr. E. P. Kingston, his agent, who suggests that undue alarm has been manifested by the many friends of the humorist.

—There is likely to be a real romance entitled the "Crown Diamonds," as it seems that the crown diamonds of Baden have disappeared and glass imitations have been substituted. No solution of the mystery has yet been offered.

—It is in Augusta, Georgia, that a journal sneers at George Peabody's recent gift to the South, and it is in Augusta, Gergia, that 2,200 Southern white beggars drew free rations from the United States Government last month.

—Mr. C. Chauncy Burr has again appeared in print in support of the doctrine of the "plurality of human origins." His object this time is mainly to deny that those who adopt the theory are Jacobins and infidels, as they are called by the New York *Express*.

—In the steel rail mills, at the "Cyclops steel works, Sheffield, a mass of iron, weighing one ton, is dropped from a height of thirty-six and a half feet upon the middle of the rail, placed upon three-foot supports, as a test of its strength. The rails rarely break, but occasionally bend, under this tremendous trial.

—It is reported that the Des Arc is sunk in White river, between St. Charles and Duvall's Bluff. She was owned by Messrs. Elliott & Co., of Memphis, and was valued at forty thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance to the amount of thirty thousand dollars.

—The testimonial in honor of William Lloyd Garrison has reached thirty thousand dollars, and it is designed to make it up to fifty thousand. The subscribers are from all parts of the country, and all classes of society; and twenty-seven are British, including John Bright.

Mr. GEORGE MUIR, of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn township, Allegheny county, speaks as follows of the

REV. E. A. WILSON'S Great Remedy for Consumption:

"I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At the stage I was induced to try REV. E. A. WILSON'S REMEDY, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me, (as per above address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

Sold by druggists everywhere. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street.

What Swayne's Ointment Will Do.

1—It will cure Itch in from 1° to 6 hours.
2—It will cure the most obstinate cases of Tetter.
3—It will cure Chronic Erysipelas of the face.
4—It will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head.
5—It will cure Itching Piles, all Eruptions.
6—It will positively cure all Skin Diseases.
7—Use SWAYNE'S OINTMENT and scratch no more.

"ITCH"	*Dr. Swayne's Ointment,*	"TETTER"
"ITCH"	*Dr. Swayne's Ointment,*	"TETTER"
"ITCH"		"TETTER"
"ITCH"	NEVER KNOWN	"TETTER"
"ITCH"		"TETTER"
"ITCH"	TO FAIL	"TETTER"
"ITCH"		"TETTER"

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAS, 85 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY, 32 Wood st., JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market st., A. FORKNER, cor. 4th and Market streets, Pittsburgh; KANE & DEUITT, Allegheny.

fe22:m15

15 YEARS AGO AND NOW.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which everything new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter. TO-DAY it stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but NO RIVALS.

Physicians pronounce it the ONLY SAFE STIMULANT which has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the hospitals of the Army and Navy, the Surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scurvy, and all scorbutic affections, and as the only specific for sea sickness. California and Australia have emphatically endorsed it as the SURE MEDICINE par excellence, and to span all America and all the tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fever.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, sure and uniformed vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic, aperient and depurative herbs, plants, roots and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never, under any circumstances, by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the bitters they buy carries engraved label and note of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

THE HEALTHINESS OF THE WHITE PINE.

One of the most valuable compounds that has ever been brought before the American public is that of the white pine, called POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. It is compounded from the inside bark of the pine tree, which grows abundantly throughout all the New England States, and has long been known and valued for its *anti scorbutic* properties, not only by the inhabitants of that region of country now resident, but likewise to the wild Indians who formerly roamed the wilderness of the New England pine region, and from whom its great medicinal virtues seem to have been learned. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND is, then, nothing more or less, as its name imports, than a complete, pleasant and effectual remedy made from the sweet inside bark of that valuable forest tree, combined with a few other well known diuretics. Its effects upon the kidneys and other secerning organs is truly surprising, but perfectly logical and scientific at the same time. It will be found exceedingly valuable in all derangement and diseases of the mucous tissues, and we would especially recommend it where Bu-hu and such like remedies have failed, as being more active and efficacious for diabetes, bleeding from the kidneys, blind piles, enuresis, gravel, and nearly every disease of the mucous lining of the bladder and kidneys.

Sold by the gross, doz n, or single bottle, at DR. KEYSER'S Great Medical Store, 140 Wood street. fe22-u5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, February 2, 1867.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL Meeting of Stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be held on MONDAY, the eleventh day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at 233 South Third street, Philadelphia. An election for Presid nt and Directors will be held same day and place.

fe22m44 JOSEPH SELLEY, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—A Public Meeting of the COLORED CITIZENS of Allegheny City will be held in AVERY COLLEGE LECTURE ROOM, THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The object of the same is to devise ways and means for the proper celebration of the ensuing 5th day of April, and the objects to lay before the Board of Control our wants. Signed,

BENJAMIN TULPRESS,
MOSES HOWARD,
H. H. WILLIAMSON,
B. ZEB. B. BARKER,
GEORGE W. DIMEY,
THOMAS M. ROACH,
CHARLES JACKSON.

fe23:m45

W. COULTER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

NO. 63 DIAMOND ALLEY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All orders left at the Shop, or sent by mail, will receive prompt attention. fe23m47

WANTED.—AGENTS.—BOTH MALE and FEMALE, to sell TRIED AND TRUE, or, LOVE AND LOYALTY; LESSONS AND PRAYERS FOR FAMILY DEVOTIONS; CHILDREN'S ALBUMS OF PICTURES AND STORIES. The above works are new, and Agents at work are meeting with splendid success. Good territory can be secured by addressing, immediately

W. S. HOLLAND & CO.,
No. 75 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe23-m

WANTED—DRESS-MAKING. Three or four

APPRENTICES,

to learn dress-making, and two to learn the Millinery trade, will be received at No. 9 Wylie street. Also, a GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER is wanted.

MRS. E. S. COOK,
MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKER,
No. 140½ Wylie street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE NOW CONVERTING

ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

INTO THE

New 5-20 Gold Coupon Bond,

INCLUDING

United States 6's, 1881;
United States 6's, 1862;
United States 6's, 1864;
United States 6's, (old) 1865;

And all Series of 7 3-10's.

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Fourth and Wood Streets.

fe23m47

CARD---TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. OF THE UNITED STATES,
PITTSBURGH, February 7 h, 1867.

THE EFFECT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT of the PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES, has been to cause a reduction of over one-half in the charges for the transmission of telegraphic messages between various points and the City of Pittsburgh.

This reduction has occurred where the wires of this corporation enter into competition with those of other lines, and is a result contemplated in its establishment, and in harmony with the views and desires of its managers.

As the corporation extends its lines to other sections of the country, similar results will follow its wires, and the public receive increased benefits, with the increased magnitude of the Company.

The sure results of the establishment of competition with monopolies are increased facilities and lessened charges. The permanency of such benefits is only obtained through persistent and liberal maintenance of opposition.

The generous patronage the PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES has received through all its offices, merits those thanks which its Board of Officers offer the public.

In view of the benefits the corporation has already worked for the business communities its wires reach, it is proper to solicit a continuance and increase of that patronage.

GEORGE H. THURSTON,
President P. and A. Tel. Co. of the U. S.

fe23 u48

AT EATON'S,

New Bal. Skirts,

NEW STYLES HOOP SKIRTS,

New Style Hair Coils,

NEW LOT WATERFALL PADS,

New Bead Drop Trimmings,

NEW BEAD BUTTONS.

New Guipure Laces,

REAL AND IM. VAL. LACES,

AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

N. B.—SKILLED HOOP SKIRTS AT LESS THAN COST. fe23

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the matter of the application of the Merchants Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, for permission to surrender its charter, in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 8, March Term, 1867.

And now, February 13, 1867, petition of the

MERCHANTS OIL COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh, praying the Court that said Company might be dissolved, and for permission to surrender its charter, &c. And upon hearing the Court grant the prayer thereof, and that such desire shall become absolute unless exceptions be filed to-day.

A. McI. WALLACE, Prothonotary.

fe23:m45

On or Before the Fourth Monday of March, 1867.

Notice of filing of the petition to be given by publication in the PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE once a week for three weeks.

And the officers of said Company are directed to file in this Court an account of the assets of said corporation. And that any balance remaining after the payment of the debts of said corporation and the expenses of this proceeding, be distributed among the corporators according to law.

[L. S.] FROM THE RECORD,

JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

fe23:m45 [COPY.]

PROVISIONS.

SUGAR CURED HAMS,
DRIED BEEF,
BREAKFAST BACON,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,

CHOICE NO. 1 LARD,
EXTRA NO. 1 WINTER STRAINED LARD OIL,
TALLOW AND MILL GREASE!

I have stored a large stock of the above Provisions, which I am prepared to supply to the trade at the lowest market prices. Dealers will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAS. LIPPINCOTT,
Pork Packer,
No. 23 Seventh St., Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD WORKS,

Make to order, and keep on hand, all sizes, lengths, and thicknesses of

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,

At Lowest Market Rates.

Also, PLUMBERS' MATERIAL, BRASS AND IRON COCKS, STEAM GAUGES, STEAM PUMPS, &c.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
167 Smithfield St.,

fe28

BRICK DWELLING 118 CENTRE AVENUE.—THURSDAY EVENING, March 5th, at 7 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Room, Fifth Grant street, the handsome situate, and valuable two-story Brick Dwelling No. 118 Centre avenue, above Overhill's rest, opposite the residence of Hon. J. K. Moorhead. The house is well and conveniently built, with gas throughout, water in kitchen, and good cellar. Has lot 20 feet front, enlarging back 90 feet to Clark street.

Terms—Two fifths cash; balance in one year with interest. Possession given at sale. Those wishing are invited to view the premises.

fe27 A. McI. WALLACE, Sheriff.

FOR SALE.—A nine years' lease of a lot of ground on Rebecca street, Ninth ward, 63 by 120 feet, on which is erected a frame dwelling, now rented for $8 per month. Also, a Brick of 5 rooms, which will rent for $8 a month, a cistern, &c., for $1,000 per year, and will be sold on liberal terms. Inquire of premises, for terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. A. BERTRON,
fe23 Butler Street, Lawrenceville.

DRIED FRUITS.

60 bbls choice half Peaches;
20 do quarters do;
11 do apples do;
150 bush Dried Apples;
92 do prime do;

Just received on consignment and for sale low to the trade.

SELLERS, BAKER & CO.,
f 8 No. 74 and 76 Wood st.

WHITE FISH.—50 Half bbls. No. 1 White Fish just received and for sale by JOHN E. CANFIELD & SON,
fe28 74 and 76 Fifth street.

LAKE HERRING.—100 Half Barrels Prime Lake Herring just received and for sale by JOHN E. CANFIELD & SON,
fe28 74 and 76 Fifth street.

HAMBURG CHEESE.—100 boxes Choice Hamburg Cheese, just received and for sale by

JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
fe28 74 and 76 Fifth street.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Selling Sicily Oranges and Lemons in small order, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. FRY & SON,
fe28 Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.

CITY ACCOUNTS.

City Treasurer's Report.

Wm. Eichbaum, City Treasurer, in Account with the City of Pittsburgh.

Dr.		Cr.	
FEBRUARY 1, 1866.		FEBRUARY 1, 1867.	
To balance in Treasury	$ 91,886 27	By amounts paid, viz:	
FEBRUARY 1, 1867.		On Appropriation No. 1	$ [illegible]
To City Tax, 1866	120,693 37	" " " 2	
Business " "	175,653 10	" " " 3	
Water " "	91,062 47	" " " 4	
City tax, 1865	6,612 01	" " " 5	
Business "	9,808 62	" " " 6	
Water "	10,718 67	" " " 7	
Business 1864	20 00	" " " 8	
Water "	500 00	" " " 9	
Diamond Markets	4,711 12	" " " 10	
Weigh Scales	2,814 43	" " " 11	
Vehicle license	8,741 75	" " " 12	
Allegheny Wharf	16,859 82	" " " 13	
Monongahela "	2,014 61	" " " 14	
Streets	2,551 75	" " " 15	
Guager	9,175 83	" " " 16	
Salt Inspection	7 70	" " " 17	
Bark Measuring	5 15	" " " 18	
Mayor's Office	13,195 66	" " " 19	
Aldermen's Fines	7 00	" " " 20	
Water Works	2,767 01	" " " 21	
Board Measuring	735 75	" " " 22	
P., A. & Manchester Railway	100 00	" " " 23	
Pittsburgh and Birmingham	250 00	" " " 24	
Fifth ward Market	903 81	" " " 25	
Citizens Passenger Railway Co.	2,139 76	Commissions on Vehicle Licenses	
		Fifth ward Market	
		Vehicle license refunded	
		City tax, 1865, "	
		" " 1866, "	
		Balance in Treasury	
	$451,330 64		$ [illegible]

STATEMENT

Of Bonds Retired During the Year 1866.

Date of Issue.	Names of Holders.	No's.	Amount.
April 1st, 1858	Tobias & Co. Bills		$
December 22d, 1845	Gibbons, Peter	41 and	
March 25th, 1838	Fitz Rov, Peter		
July 15th, 1849	Jim [illegible]		
November 1st, 1857	Mayer [illegible]		
February 15th, 1851	Jones [illegible]	1 to	
January 5th, 1844	Mrs. C. [illegible]		
" "	" "		
December 1st, 1849	" "		
March 14th, 1855	J. E. Ingersoll [illegible]		
" "	" "		
" "	" "		
" "	" "		
July 12th, 1847	Bayless [illegible]		
March 14th, 1850	Elen [illegible]		
June 15th, 1859	W. S. [illegible]		
March 14th, 1855	V. A. [illegible]		
" "	" "		
May 15th, 1847	Carter, Schlegel		
August 15th, 1865	J. W. [illegible]		
" "	" "		
October 1st, 1858	Francis [illegible]		
December 23d, 1844	Isabella S. [illegible]		
" "	Orphans Court [illegible]		
December 12th, 1853	Nancy Reed	21 and	
May 25th, 1854	" "		
December 9th, 1852	" "		
November 27th, 1843	M. S. R. P. T. and F. M. Bills		
" "	" "		
March 14th, 1849	" "		
" "	" "		
" "	" "		
July 17th, 1849	P. T. Bills		
November 29th, 1834	Henry Colladay	10 numbers	
May 12th, 1841	John Hacker, Attorney		
July 20th, 1847	John Magrath, Attorney for [illegible]		
" "	" "		
" "	" "		
" "	" "		
" "	" "		
December 19th, 1859	James McAuley, Attorney		
March 14th, 1855	David Reed	10 numbers	
" "	" "		
January 1st, 1866	John McCargo		
October 1st, 1845	Jno. E. Schindle		
" "	" "		
November 26th, 1849	Samuel A. Purviance		
December 1st, 1857	" "	10 numbers	
January 1st, 1853	Joseph Carnegie, Executor		
June 27th, 1859	David Reed, Attorney		
" "	" "		
" "	" "		
" "	" "		
" "	" "

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH, ...

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,

On Thursday Evening, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock,

To adopt such action as to them may seem most ...

WM. C. WILKINS, Mayor.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Stockholders of this Company will be held ... Company, No. 320 South Third ... on

Wednesday, March 6th, 1867,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.

... President and Twelve Directors ...

J. J. McCLOSKEY, Cashr.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ... Company, ... Office, ... Pittsburgh, ... 4th day of March, A. D. 1867, ... 12 o'clock, P. M., ... Directors ... ensuing year. ...

THE ANNUAL MEETING ... Company, ... Office, ... Pittsburgh, ... 4th day of March, A. D. 1867, ... 12 o'clock, M., ... Directors ... ensuing year. ...

THE ANNUAL MEETING ... Company, ... Office, ... City of

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates. Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1867.

We ascertain upon inquiry at headquarters that there are no grounds whatever for the rumors in circulation yesterday, in regard to defalcations in two of our leading Banks. No such defalcation has occurred and the Banks in question are in good sound working condition.

The following are the New York stock quotations for to-day: Gold, 140¼; 1881 bonds, 110¾; Five Twenties, old, 106¾; Five Twenties, '65, 106¾; do new, 106⅝; Seven Thirties, 105⅞. Michigan Southern Railroad, 72¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 79¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 94¾; Erie, 36; Western Union Telegraph Company, ——; Chicago and Northwestern, 35⅝; do preferred, 65¾; New York Central, 102⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 96¾.

—Mr. Sherman introduced in the Senate on Monday a bill to consolidate the National debt and provide for its payment. By the bill the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds under the act March 3, 1865, is so extended as to authorize the Secretary to issue bonds of the character and denomination described in the act, payable, principal and interest, in coin, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cents per annum, payable semi-annually, to be known as the consolidated debt of the United States, the proceeds of the bonds to be applied solely to the purchase or payment of existing in debtedness of the United States. The bonds thus issued shall be subject to an annual tax by the United States not exceeding one per cent, in lieu of all other taxation upon said bonds or the income therefrom; the tax to be pledged to the reduction of the public debt. The Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the United States are constituted commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue bonds to an amount equal to $500,000,000, bearing interest at the rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum; payable semi-annually, and redeemable twenty years from date, the principal and interest payable in coin of the country where payable. Said bonds to be disposed of only in exchange for six per cent interest bearing bonds of the United States held in Europe.

The Senate finance committee have reported against the House bill for issuing $100,000,000 greenbacks to fund the compound notes, and in favor of their own bill for 3.65th per cent notes. But it is by no means certain what course the Senate will adopt. Many of the Senators, especially those from the West favor the House scheme. An attempt will be made to amend in in several particulars.

—The fate of the House bill, authorizing the payment of the compound-interest notes in new greenbacks, is extremely problematical. The Senate is probably opposed to the bill as it stands, through some of the Western men, it is said, favor it. The Finance Committee, it is thought, will move as a substitute the original loan certificate bill. This action the House will probably refuse to concur in, and thus send the matter to a conference committee. The Secretary of the Treasury is believed to be not seriously opposed to the House proposition, provided the discretion to issue is left in his hands. —*Phila. Press.*

New York Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The gold market was strong and more active this morning, with a rise in premiums to 140¾@140¾. Railroad market firm at open board and stocks unchanged. Busines was light after the regular session with more activity and advanced ¼@½ per cent. Government securities were higher on gold bonds with improved demand generally. Brocer State bonds dull without any special change. Steam-ship share more active. Pacific rose to 122@123, and Atlantic Mail fell to 84 to 83⅝. Miscellanous shares generally dull and unsteady. Coal stock in better request and bidding price raised in several instances. The stock market at the one o'clock board was dull and a fraction lower, as compared at two and the last open board. The market was unsettled but closed firm. Heath & Co. furnish the following 6 P. M. quotations: American Gold, 139¾@139¾; Ohio Certificates, 99¾@99¾; Western Union, 42¾@43; New York Central, 103¾@103¾; Erie, 36@36¼; do. preferred, 72@74; Hudson, 137@138; Reading, 108¾@108¾; Michigan Central, 107¼@107¾; Michigan Southern, 72¾@73; Illinois Central, 116¼@116¾; Pittsburgh, 89@89¾; Toledo, 118@119; Rock Island, 96@96¾; Northwestern, 35¾@36; do. preferred, 67¾@67¾; Fort Wayne, 94¾@94¾; Pacific Mail, 81¼@82¼. The market closed steady. Government Securities remained firm to the close with a fair demand. Registered 81, 110@114¾; Coupons, 81, 114¾@110¾; Five-Twenties, registered, '62, 107¼@108; Five-Twenty Coupons, '62, 113¾@114¼; do. '64, 107¾@109¾; do. '65, 108¾@108¾; do. '65, January and July, 109¾@109¾; Ten-Forty Coupons, 107¼@108¾; August Seven-Thirties, 105¾@106¾.

The prices of Mining stocks bid in Boston to-day, were: Canada, 66; Copper Falls, 74; Franklin, 33; Hancock, 11¾; Huron, 35½; Minnisota, 10; Quincy, 33.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1867.

The produce markets present no new characteristics worthy of special notice. The demand for most of the leading commodities is restricted almost entirely to supplying the immediate wants of retailers and consumers, and round lot operations, therefore, are the exception rather than the general rule.

BACON—Meat is more active; sale of 2000 bush Spring on private terms; and 2 cars Red Winter at $2,80. Oats dull but unchanged; may be quoted at 68, on track, and 70 to 72, in store. Sale of 1000 bush Rye, to arrive, at $1,28. Corn is dull; may be quoted at 68 to 70, on track, and 75 to 78, in store, No transactions in Barley.

FLOUR—Is dull and neglected but unchanged. We can report sales of 60 barrels Spring Wheat at $11,75; 112 do do at $11,50 to $11,80; and 38 bbls Winter Wheat at $14,00. Fancy st. Louis brands are selling in a small way at 16 to 17. Rye flour selling at $7,50 nat Buckwheat at $3,75 to $4.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is moderately active but a shade lower; we now quote at 9½ to 10 for Shoulders; and 14½ to 15 for sugar cured Hams. Lard is quiet but unchanged; 12 to 12½ for steamed, and 12½ to 13 for prime kettle.

BIDES—More active; sale of 36 green hides, light order, at 12; 35 green salted, kips, at 8; and 157 Dry Flint, at 20.

HAY—Is very dull but unchanged; sale of 4 tons fair at $20; 1 car prime at $24, on track, and 1 do do at $25, delivered.

SEEDS—There is an improved demand for Flaxseed, and the market may be quoted at $2,65 to 2,80. Clover seed is selling in a jobbing way at $4,50 to $6, and Timothy at $3,25 to 3,50

BUTTER—Continues excessively dull the supply being considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are again tending downward. Prime Roll cannot fairly be quoted above 28 to 30.

EGGS—The market is dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and liberal receipts; we now quote fresh packed at 20 to 22.

POTATOES—Continue very dull; we can report sales in store at $2,50 to $2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is light, thought prices are unchanged; we continue to quote Peaches at 10 to 17 for quarters; 19 to 20 for halves; and Apples at 19 to 20.

GREEN APPLES—Dull and, if anything, a shade lower; we quote at $3 to $3,50 for good to prime.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1867.

CRUDE—The market for crude was unusually quiet to-day, the sales all told reaching only eight hundred and seventy-five barrels, as follows: 575 at 7, bbls returned, and 300 at 7. Quotations, on the spot, may be fairly given at 7 to 7¼, bbls returned, and in bulk, and 12 to 12½, bbls included, according to gravity—April delivery is quotable at 8. Smith's Ferry oil is dull and lower, and we now quote at 6½ to 7, bbls returned—nothing doing in Kanawha oil.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil is more active, and, if anything, a shade stronger, but as yet, prices are no better. We can report sales of two five hundred barrel lots, for immediate delivery in Philadelphia, at 27½; 500 for March, at 27½; 500, to be delivered between the first and fifteenth of March, at 28, on cars here; 500 bbls standard white, for immediate delivery in Philadelphia, at 28; 1500 standard white, to be delivered within twenty days, seller option, at 28; 1000 standard white, to be delivered between the 15th and 30th of March, sellers option, at 28½; and 1000 bbls standard white for March, same option, at 28, free on board cars here. Free oil is dull and unchanged—small sales of standard brands at 41 to 42.

—Since the above was put in type, we have the following additional sales reported: 1000 bbls crude, on the spot, at 7; and 1200 bbls refined, in bond, 500 for August, 500 for September, and 500 for October, at an average of 28½.

ARRIVAL—We have but a single arrival of oil to report to-day, 207 bbls for Brewer, Burke & Co.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 27.—Flour firmer. Wheat firm, at $2,20 No. 1, and $2,00 for No. 2. Oats weak, at 46@50c for No. 1, and 43@46c for No. 2. Corn quiet, at 72c for new, shelled. Provisions quiet, Mess Pork, $18,75.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Buck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton more active, and under advance in gold a shade firmer; sales 2000 bales, at 31@32 for uplands. Flour—receipts 4519; market more steady; sales of 7200 barrels, at $8,85@10,00; for superfine State and western, $11,10@12,15 for choice do; $10,30@11,75 for shipping and round hoop Ohio, and $11,80@12,85 for trade brands. Market closed quiet. Whisky quiet and steady; sales of 250 barrels of State, in bond, at 29. Wheat—receipts 1012; Market a shade firmer; sales of 31000 bushels, at $2,11 for No. 3 Milwaukee, and $2,27@2,30 for No. 2. Rye quiet; sales of 5000 bushels of western, at $1,11@1,13½. Barley quiet; sales of 8500 bushels of Canada West in bond, on private terms. Barley malt quiet; sales of 1200 bushels at $1,25. Sales of 7000 bushels of Canada peas, in bond, at $1,20. Corn—receipts 2810. Market 1@2c better, in fair demand, and partly speculative; sales of [illegible] bushels, at $1,08½ for mixed Western, in store; $1,10@1,11, afloat; $1,09 for Western yellow; $1,10 for white Southern; $1,07 for mixed Southern. Oats 1@2c better; sales of 57,000 bus at 58@62c for Western; 63@65c for choice do., and 66@70c for State; receipts, 3,330 bus. Wool quiet and steady; sales of 200,000 lbs, at 45@65c for domestic fleece; 47@52c for pulled, and 20@31c for Texas. Leather; Hemlock, sales of 200 sides Buenos Ayers, light at 29@29c for Buenos Ayers, light weights; 30@31½c for middles and heavy do. Coal; Foreign scarce and firm; sales of 600 tons New Castle Gas at $11,75, cash, afloat; Domestic quiet; sales by auction, to-day, of 60,000 tons Scranton, at $4,15@4,35 for lumpi $4,50@4,87 for steamboat; $5,00@5,25 for grate; $4,70@4,80 for egg; $5,05@5,25 for stove, and $4,05@4,18 for chestnut—a considerable decline. Rice dull. Coffee quiet and firm; sales of 200 sacks Rio at 16½c. Sugar dull; sales of 400 hogsheads Cuba at 11¾c; Moinsses quiet. Petroleum dull at 17@17½ for Crude, and 26@26c, in bond. Hops active. Pork dull but rather firmer; sales of 2,250 barrels at $20,87@21. New mess closing at $20,93; western, $19,87@20,25; old mess, $16,75@17 for prime; and $19,25@20 for prime mess. Beef dull; 300 barrels new mess at $20,87@21,25. Sellers and buyers option for March and April. Beef steady; sales of 100 barrels about previous prices. Beef hams firm; sales 255 barrels at $31@36. Tierce beef steady; sales 310 tierces at $22@ 23 for prime mess; and $2,50@26 for India Dressed hogs firmer, at 9½@9½ for western; and 10,50@11 for city. Lard heavy; sales of 350 barrels. New butter dull at 15@25c. Ohio cheese quiet.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—Flour unchanged, with a moderate demand at $11,50@12,00 for family. Wheat firm at $2,40 for spring—no winter offering. Corn in good demand at 57c for ear, 63c for shelled, and 72c for shelled in new earners. Oats in light supply and good demand at 51c for No 1 in elevators. Barley dull and nominally unchanged. Whisky in fair demand; buyers willing to sell at $2,25, asking $2,26, but did not succeed in obtaining it; sales of 2,000 bbls at $2,25. Mess Pork quiet and held at $20,25; sales of country at $20. Bulk Meats firmer; city held at 7¾@9c; loose country sold at 7¼@9¾c for shoulders and sides. Bacon in fair demand at 9½@9¾c for shoulders, 13½c for sides, clear rib and clear sides. Sugar Cured Hams 14¾@15½c, with a fair demand. Lard in good demand with sales of 1,000 kegs at 11½c, and 900 do prime country at 12c—small parcels of city could have been procured at 12¾c, but it is generally held out of the market. Sugar firmer; raw 12½@12½c. Molasses firmer; fair to choice Rio 26@28c. Molasses firm at 86@90c for New Orleans. Tobacco active at full prices. Butter dull at 26@ 28c for fresh Central Ohio roll. Eggs 17@18c. Clover Seed $8,50. Timothy dull at $3,30@ 3,40. Flax in good demand at $3,30@3,35. Exchange firm at par to 50 per thousand premium buying and 1 1-10 premium selling. Gold 139¾ buying. The money market is easier.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 27.—Flour moderately active; superfine extra, $9,00@11,62½. Wheat in good request and 1½ higher; sales of 1,50@1,56@1,56½ for winter, and $1,48@1,48½ for fresh receipts No. 2. No. 1 quiet at $2,20 for winter. Corn unsettled and lower; sales 75@77c, closing dull at 75½c for No. 1. Oats dull and ¼@1c lower; sales at 41@ 42½c for No. 2, closing at 40¾@41c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Mess Pork sold at $18,87½@19,00. Sweet Pickled Hams, 15½c. Prime steam Lard, 12c. Dressed Hogs at $8,10@8,50; live fairly active at $6,37½@7,65 for common light to good choice smooth.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Prints moderately active, firm and unchanged, except such as Wamregan, have been reduced to 15. This concession is owing more to rivalship between the two houses than to any other circumstance. Arnold's active, and selling at 14@14½c; other styles hold their own, and best makes sold nearly as fast as received. In Woolens, Muslins, Ginghams has been reduced to 19c. Other goods, no activity and prices exceedingly depressed for woolens, and fancy fabrics particularly.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton dull at 27@28c. Flour and Wheat are unchanged. Corn; choice is buoyant, but low grades are dull and lower; prices range from 83 to 83c. Oats higher at 71@73c. Provisions are firmer but unchanged. Lard is firmer and unchanged. Whisky is very dull at anything over $2,20, and small sales were made at $2,22.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—Coffee firm; Rio 12¾c, sold in bond. Flour dull; sales of 800 bbls western at $10,75. Wheat quiet. Corn active; receipts light; sales white at 96@98c; yellow 96@97c. Oats dull. Clover seed; good to prime $8,67@9,00. New Mess Pork $21,70. Lard 12¼@12¾c. Shoulders in bulk 9c; rib sides 10@10¾c. Whisky unchanged. Sugar firmer; new York 27c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Februsary 27.—Flour flat; western $12,50. Wheat lower; sales 3,000 bus California at $3,25, and 500 bus Pennsylvania at $2,30. Corn quiet; sales 5,000 bus yellow at 99c for shipment. Oats unchanged; sales 3,000 bush at 59c. Contraband Whisky unchanged. sugar quiet at 12¾@c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—Sales, 159 hhds. tobacco at $2,65@$25,00 for light common lugs to selections. Super Flour, $10. Wheat, $2,35. Corn, bulk shelled, 70 cts. Oats, 63 cts. Mess pork, $20,50. Lard, 12 cts. bulk. Shoulders, 7¾@8 cts. for packed. Bacon shoulders at 9½@9¾ cts. for packed. Clear sides at 12¼@12¾ cts. Whisky, free at $2,25.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. February 27—3 pkgs produce, 1 do drugs; 1 do; 48 bgs corn, 20 do rye, D Wallace; 38 bgs rye, W W Moore; 2 bbls eggs, Blair & Woods 3 cars lumber, L Langham; 11 sks seed, 20 doz broom handles, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 11 doz brooms, Smith, Johnson & co; 3 pkgs eggs, 2 do butter, J & S McMillan; 2 do eggs, 1 do hay apples, Campbell & Co; 1 do butter, Graham & Thompson; 6 cars metal, Nimick & co; 3 cars hay, 20 bbls cornmeal, L H Yeoge & co; 5 cases mdse, J Wood & Son; 2 cars staves, T Merkle; 3 cars bulk meat, W B Hays; 25 doz brooms, E H Myers & co; 4 bbls cloverseed, Leslie, Baird & Patton; 25 doz woodenware, J S Dilworth & co; 20 do do, Heal & Metzgar; 25 do do, Knox & Orr; 2 do do, Seghinger & Co; 2 do do, Sweeney & Hours; 2 do apples, J McAlpin; 33 sks corn, T C Fullerton, 15 do do, S L McHenry; 5 sks cornmeal, Meanor, Harper & Hood; 3 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, Beck & Mitchell; 19 bbls apples, G S Frazey; 1 bbl eggs, Cook, Bro & co; 3 bbls eggs, Graff & Reiter; 200 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Lang.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—February 27—1 car lumber, Slack & Sholes; 1 do do, Gillespie & co; 2 cars iron ore, Bryan & Caughey; 2 do do, Hussey, Wells & co; 2 do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 3 cars cryolite Penna Salt Co; 1 bx butter, 1 bbl eggs R Peet; 14 sks rye flour, Shoemaker & Lang; 1 car lumber, H. H. Collins; 5 bxs chemicals, Silcox Heck; 100 bl is flour, W D Patterson; 100 do do, Graham & Thomas; 100 do do, Newcomer, Gorgas & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 27—175 bgs flaxseed, Ewer & Hamilton; 1 car staves, Kulya & Robertson; 25 bbls apples, S Dyer; 5 do do, B Jones; 1 bbl eggs, Hallock & Hagus; 75 bbls flour, R & A Carson; 1 car lumber, Smith & co; 1 do do, J Nanz; 1 do do, Rudolph & co; 30 bbls lime, J Craig; 1 car wheat Kennedy & Bro; 1 bbl eggs, Small & Danner.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—Feb. 26.—2 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 do do, McKnight & co; 60 bush corn, W M Stewart; 60 sks corn, 19 bbls apples, 45 sks cornmeal, Bracker & co; 6 sks rye, 19 do barley, G Leslie; 10 bbls apples, 8 do potatoes, Attwell, Lee & co; 3 bxs eggs, 4 do butter, J Caddy; 3 do do, 5 do eggs, J Baker; 1 roll leather, W Flaccus.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R.—February 26—34 bbls sorghum, Cook, Bro & co; 8 bgs lard, J S Dilworth & co; 1 car grain owner; 1 box butter, Gay & Welsh; 50 coils rope, Marshall, Fulton & Bollman.

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE PACKING.

A full stock of the above Packing always on hand, which we will sell to Dealers, Railroad Companies and consumers at the same prices as can be purchased from the manufacturers, as we have been appointed Sole Agents for Western Penna. Call and examine it at No. 28 and 28 Ft. Clair street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Sole Agents.

ja22

$25,000 TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGES,

In sums of $500 and upwards

Real Estate bought and sold

GEORGE M. PETTY,

ja28 Real Estate Agent, No. 18 St. Clair s

MADISON STARCH AGENCY.—

Just received

400 boxes, 40 lb., Pearl Starch;
200 " 60 lb., do.;
100 " Corn do.;
50 " Silver Gloss Starch.

For sale low to the trade by the agents,

SCHOMAKER & LANG,
172 and 174 Wood street,

fe21:109

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.

MARSHALL, FULTON & BOLLMAN,

Only Manufacturers in the West of

HEAVY CORDAGE,

Suitable for Steam and Coal Boats.

HAWSER LAID OIL WELL ROPE.

Tarred Ropes for Coal Railroads,

HEMP OAKUM AND PACKING.

CAULKING COTTON, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 113 and 115 Water Street, Near Monongahela House.

de11:p48

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains about stationary at this point, with eleven feet in the channel by the Allegheny marks. The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant, and business was moderately active at the landing.

The Lorena, from St. Louis, with a good trip, is the only arrival we have to report. The Maggie Hays, from Cincinnati, and the Julia, from Louisville, are among the first boats due.

The Argosy cleared for Cincinnati about noon yesterday with a good trip, and the Armenia, for New Orleans, followed in the evening. She also had a good trip with engagements below, and quite a number of passengers.

The new Brownsville packet Elisha Bennett, is getting her furniture, carpets etc., and her board, and by Saturday she will be ready to receive visitors, and on Sunday morning she will take her departure. When finished the Bennett will have a beautiful, tastefully and conveniently arranged cabin. She has also got a "Freedman's Bureau," and in this respects she is ahead of most steamboats. Alice Richmond is fitted up in the after part of the boat on the lower deck, for the accommodation of the cabin crew. This is a new "wrinkle," and the Capts. Jacobs and Cox, belong the credit of it.

The Ida Stockdale Capt. Marsh is filling up steadily for St. Louis and the Missouri River, and will be the first boat to leave. The America Capt. Golding, is up for Nashville, and will be the first boat to leave for that point.

The Spray, Capt. Smith, is filling up steadily for Cincinnati and Louisville and will leave on Saturday without fail. The Great Republic Capt. Donaldson, is receiving freight for New Orleans, and will leave as advertised.

The Peerless arrived and departed [for Oil City. She had a very good trip down and a fair trip up. There are now but three boats in the Allegheny River trade, viz: Peerless, Bella and the Echo. The Bella is being repaired and the Echo is laid up down at the point.

The Leclair, formerly an Allegheny River packet, has been purchased by Capt. O. G. Saint and others and is now being fitted up for a trip to the mountains. The Petrolia was purchased about previous by the Valley Railroad Company some time since and is now running in connection with that road between Manoning and Brady's Bend. The Natrona has also been purchased by the same company and is being remodeled and fitted up for the same trade.

The R. K. Kyle, formerly known as the Maggie Hays bound, up passed Pomeroy on Monday, and the New York enroute from St. Louis to Pittsburgh and the Silver Cloud and Golden Eagle enroute from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, arrived at Cairo the same day. The Messenger and Wanonita, were advertised to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, and the Ezra Porter and R. C. Gray, were expected to arrive there on Monday night.

There has been no less than ten New Albany engineers killed by steamboat explosions within the last eighteen months, and if we are not sadly mistaken nearly all these boats were built about the falls. Our Louisville exchanges, especially the Courier, are constantly harping about the superiority of that place over Pittsburgh for building steamboats, but the record of Louisville steamboats for past year or two, is not as good by any means as it might be, and we think the the less the aforesaid news papers say about the matter, the better. The David White which boat exploded off Louisville, cause a great loss of life, was built at Louisville.

At St. Louis the owners of the Rubicon, Welcome, Paragon, Phil Sheridan, and other boats, believe the time has arrived to form themselves into a line especially for the trade, and they propose to adopt a regular schedule, instead of charging the same rates to Vicksburg as rule for New Orleans freights. The latter proposition is a good one, obnoxious to the managers of the New Orleans packet lines.

We take the following from a late Memphis paper, the fourth of the staunch steamer Emperor was sold yesterday to E. P. Watt & Co., at the rate of $20,000 for the whole boat. Capt. Grant Marsh, late master of the St. Cloud, and will be a valuable addition to the Memphis and Cincinnati trade. She leaves for Cincinnati this evening, and is receiving cotton and passengers.

Steamboat robberies are quite the rage at present. While the clerk of the J. C. Swon was enjoying a quiet nap the other night somebody entered the office, took the safe key from his pocket, opened the safe, abstracted $1,400, replaced the key, returned the key to the clerk's pocket and decamped with the booty.

We clip the following items from the Cincinnati Commercial, of Tuesday: Professor J. A. Snodgrass, river editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has retired from that journal, to engage in some cherished and mercantile pursuits in this city. We shall miss the familiar face of our old friend Jack along the grades. May he vanish like a thief in the new profession. We understand a gentleman named Steep is Professor Snodgrass' successor. Captain Coffin, of the Cincinnati and Louisville and Louisville and Cincinnati packets, plying between St. Louis and St. Paul, this season. The Silver Moon, on her recent up river trip, passed the Lee Harris twice under way, fair and square—first at Henderson, and next in sight of Evansville. Captain Coffin was on the roof of the pilot house, and will, of course, pass the "horns" over to Captain Merricless when they next meet. Captain John W. Cannon, of New Orleans, has contracted with Captain C. G. Saint and others and is now being fitted up for a trip to the mountains. The Petrolia was purchased about previous by the Valley Railroad Company some time since and is now running in connection with that road between Manoning and Brady's Bend. The Natrona has also been purchased by the same company and is being remodeled and fitted up for the same trade.

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STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The New, Magnificent and Mammoth

LOVV PRESSURE

Steamer,

"GREAT REPUBLIC,"

W. B. DONALDSON, Commander,

WILL COMMENCE

Receiving Freight for

MEMPHIS,
VICKSBURG, and
NEW ORLEANS,

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th.

AND LEAVE AS ABOVE ON

Thursday, March 14th, 1867,

POSITIVELY.

☞ Passengers and Shippers will consult their interests to call on board before making engagements elsewhere. The public can rely implicitly on her leaving on above date.

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
fe14:t69 BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

1867. 1867.

PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS

Packet Line.

composed of the following splendid steamers:

MESSENGER, LORENA,
EZRA PORTER, W W GILCHRIST,
WAUWANITA, NEW YORK,
ARMENIA, COLUMBIA,
SILVER LAKE No. 4, IMP. KEBO,
KATE PUTNAM, KATE ROBINSON,
YORKTOWN, SILVER CLOUD No. 2,
BELLE VERNON, GLASGOW,
MINNIE SHERMAN.

One of the above boats will leave for all points on the Upper Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri rivers, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Freight and passengers taken through to all points on the Upper Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri rivers, by the Northern Line Packet Co., Illinois River Packet Co. and Missouri river boats.

Apply to FLACK, COLLINGWOOD, BARNES & COLLINS, Agents, or
Capt. SAM'L SHUMAN, Superintendent.
No. 90 Water street, (up stairs.)

fe 28

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE WITHOUT BREAKING.

SHIPPING.—The steamer

SPRAY ..... Capt. SMITH,

Will leave on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

J. O. FLACK, or,
fe23 A. D. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The fine passenger steamer,

AMERICA ..... Capt. J. H. GOLDING,

Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, } Agents.
fe23 CHAS. BARNES,

FOR THE

GOLD MINES OF MONTANA AND IDAHO.—The steamer

J. M. CHAMBERS ..... Capt. GRANT MARSH,

Will leave for Fort Benton, Montana, on THIS DAY, taking freight for St. Louis and all points on the Missouri River. Having the best of boats on the Missouri River, we offer superior advantages to shippers desiring their goods to go through with dispatch.

For information apply on board.

FLACK, COLLINGWOOD & BARNES)
fe19 Agents.

REGULAR WEEKLY CINCINNATI PACKET

LEAVING EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 12 M. The fast and commodious

Steamer LEWIS VANDEGRIFT,

C. H. Scott, Clerk.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS, } Agents.
fe11 CHAS. BARNES,

FOR GALENA AND DUBUQUE DIRECT.—The fine pas enger steamer

VAN SWERINGEN ..... Capt. A. McGOWAN,

Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on the 5th of March.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents.
fe11 JOHN FLACK,
R. C. GRAY,

FOR ST. PAUL DIRECT.

A&CT.—The new side-wheel

DUBUQUE ..... Capt. J. W. PARKER

Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 2d inst. of March.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents.
FLACK,
R. C. GRAY,

CHINA WAREHOUSE.

RICHARD E. BREED,

IMPORTER,

No. 100 Wood Street.

BRITTANNIA AND SILVER PLATED TABLE FORKS, SPOONS AND TABLE CUTLERY, always on hand.

TEA SETS,
CHINA DINNER SETS,
CHINA TOILET SETS,
CHINA VASES,
CHINA SPITTOONS,
BOHEMIAN WARE of every description
LAVA CAMEO BASKETS,
LAVA VASES,
LAVA SPITTOONS,
ENGLISH STONE WARE of all varieties, suit who trade and retail trade.

The largest and most complete stock of every thing in this line in the city.

Prices and terms the same as in the eastern cities.

ja19

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE LIBRARY BY CAT.

ALOGUE.—FINE ARTS, SALES, BELLES-LETTERS, THEOLOGY, &c. The Library public, Theological students, and all persons desirous of purchasing at the auction rooms for pamphlet catalogue of the very large and unusual sale of a valuable Private Library, to commence at 7½ o'clock each evening of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 7th and 28th, and March 1st and 2d, on second Floor of Commercial sales Room, 166 mitchfield street. The Library comprises the choicest, standard and ornamental miscellaneous works of permanent interest and intrinsic value; works of rarity and interest to the Indenendent every reader of clergy or artistic tastes. In the catalogue will be found a very large & overlay of curious and valuable works in the various depts. of general literature or Belles-Letters; carry Encyclopedias, fine editions of standard authors, History, Voyages and Travels, Antiquities, Natural History, Biography, early copies of the Bible, full sets of Geological Reports, forming the finest library which has been sold in our city since the public sale of Dr. Addison's. Many of the works are in superb English edition, illustrated. Catalogues now ready, and the books will be on view each day of sale. Orders from those unable to attend the sales, will be faithfully executed by

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

fe26

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS,

E. HYDE'S & SONS

Are now prepared to manufacture

COTTON YARN, CARPET CHAIN,

COVERLET YARN, CANDLEWICK,

TWINE, BATTINGS,

COTTON WARPS, &c., &c.

WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny City, Pa.

P. S.—All orders by mail attended to. no9:n69

CAUSTIC SODA,

Both American and English,

FINE WHITE BRANDS.

For Oil Refining Purposes,

Constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

JAMES HERVEY DOBBS,

246 Pearl Street, N. Y.

de4:r23

ANDREW BEGGS,

DEALER IN

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,

Hardware, Cutlery & Variety Goods,

No. 3 St. Clair Street 2d door from the Bridge,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ammunition of all kinds always on hand. Guns and Pistols repaired. Scissors and Razors ground and set. Also, penknife blades inserted.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM

Iron Broker,

124 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oilphant's C. B. Charcoal PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

ja14:r62

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of about 35 acres in Union Township, Allegheny county, Pa., situate about four miles from the city on the Washington Pike. The improvements are a large two story brick dwelling house, with 7 rooms, a two-story spring house, a Carriage House, a large Lumber Room, a No. 1 Frame Bank Barn, with stabling sufficient for a head of cattle. There is a fine Young Orchard, comprising about 12 acres, stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. It is all underlaid with coal. The land is in a high state of cultivation; well watered, fenced good, and would suit admirably for dairy or gardening purposes.

Also, 17½ acres adjoining the above, with a good frame house, Carriage House, good Spring House and other out-buildings; with a good Orchard in fine bearing condition. This piece is also all underlaid with coal.

Also, 18 acres adjoining the above, unimproved, for sale low. This piece is also all underlaid with coal.

The above three pieces of property lie between the Little Saw Mill run and Steubenville Railroads, and the coal can be reached easily from either road. The coal alone is worth all that is asked for the entire property.

Also, Farm of 17½ acres, situate in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., immediately on the line of the Penna. Railroad. The improvements are a two-story frame house with five rooms and good cellar, a Frame Bank Barn, 40x60 feet, and other out-buildings. There is on the place a good young Apple Orchard;